SAN FRANCISCO AND THE JAPS.

CITY WILL NEVER BACK DOWN ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

California and the Pacific Coast Stand Behind Her in This Determination—Laugh at the Idea of War—Most of the Jap "Children" Segregated Are Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—There is no more doubt that the School Board of San Francisco intends to stand by its guns in the matter of compelling Japanese here resident to attend separate schools than there is that in this course the board will be backed up overwhelmingly by the public sentiment of this city and State. Not only is California behind San Francisco in this matter, but the entire Pacific seaboard is behind California as well.

There is no question whatever that the feeling against the Japanese is rising fast. It is already very nearly as strong as the sentiment that forced the passage of the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese population is actually decreasing in California, while the Japanese population is increasing by hops, skips and jumps.

As to any suggestion of practical Federal interference San Francisco is more than spunky. She is positively impudent. "Secretary Metcalf," says one of the most conservative of the local papers, "is not, as a United States official, entitled to any information whatever in regard to our schools. What is given is given as a matter of courtesy."

In short, the general tone of public opinion here is that the treatment meted out to the Japanese regarding school accommodations is none of the Federal Government's business. California does not believe that President Roosevelt really intends to take it up seriously. She believes that the sending of Secretary Metcalf here, ostensibly to investigate and report, is merely a harmless and empty way of soothing the Japanese ire.

"It is throwing a bone to a hungry dog to stop his confounded howling," is the way one man put it.

California snorts at the notion that the Government would for an instant interfere in the present management of her schools. But if California's confidence should prove to be misplaced, should the President really decide that separate schools for the Japanese of San Francisco constitute a violation of Japan's treaty rights, and should take steps to put that decision into practical effect, there is no question whatever that there would be an outbreak of wrath more than sufficient to turn California from a Republican to a Democratic State.

The school board's action is not merely the deed of a narrow minded, politically subservient body. It represents the feeling of a vast majority of the population, regardless of party affiliations. In no other act of its career has the city's school board shown itself so truly a representative body. California and the Coast are solidly behind it. Let the East make no mistake about that. Also, let the East consider the arguments put forward to justify the school board's action.

It will be news to most Easterners that almost none of the Japanese schoolboys are boys. Practically without exception they are full grown men between the ages of 20 and 30. Yet Japan expects them to be allowed to sit side by side, day after day, with American boys, and, more extraordinary yet, girls of tender years. "How," inquires San Francisco, "would you in the East like it if you were asked to send your boys and especially your girls to school with full grown men, even were they of the same race?"

Whatever answer the East may make to this query San Francisco emphatically does not like it in the very littlest least, nor does she propose to put up with it.

The principal object of the Japanese who attend the public schools is to acquire familiarity with the spoken English language. San Francisco declares it most unreasonable and unjust in every way to ask teachers to spend a lot of their time that belongs to the children of San Francisco for the purpose of drilling English into Japanese heads. There is neither a legal nor a moral obligation resting upon the city, it is declared, to teach English to any alien, Slav, Mohammedan or Mongolian. But if you object that no objection is made on this account to the presence of other foreigners in the schools, your San Franciscans will retort that there are many Japanese in the schools and few other foreigners.

"Moreover," he will add with that touch of significant acidity with which he approaches every phase of the Japanese question, "if we choose to teach English to one nationality and not to another that is our business and nobody's else." One thing is sure—the average San Franciscan, rightly or wrongly, takes the view that to send his children to school with grown up Japanese is no more or less than exposing them to a moral poison.

The results of the fire and earthquake furnish still another argument for segregating the Japanese for school purposes. In that great disaster no less than twenty-seven schoolhouses were destroyed. Very few of them have been replaced. The consequence is that there is a marked shortage of school accommodations, for the children of school age are scarcely less than before the fire. San Franciscans hold that under these circumstances they would be abundantly justified in barring the Japanese entirely from the schools. As it is, they hold, segregating them merely puts them to the inconvenience of going further than formerly for their schooling.

But the San Franciscan has a more invincible argument than any or all of these. He points to the South and its segregation of black from white, not only in the schools but in the street cars.

"Has the Federal Government ever attempted to interfere in that matter?" he asks. "Of course not. If it did there would be a roar that would shake the continent. Yet in that case the discrimination is made effective against citizens of the United States and against their children. If the South may put the children of citizens in separate schools we rather think we may be allowed to treat aliens in the same manner. And," he adds, with that same ominously sharp touch, "we are going to do it."

It appears, moreover, that the Japanese Government by its protest to Washington is, by implication at all events, asking for privileges which it denies to foreigners resident in Japan.

Mr. Morita, who is a graduate of the University of Tokio and was once a professor in that institution, is now the editor of the *Soko Shimbun* (San Francisco newspaper), a paper that circulates widely among the Japanese of this city. A well known San Franciscan told THE SUN correspondent that he asked Mr. Morita what he thought of the row made by his Government over the school matter, and that the Japanese editor replied: "I think it is unreasonable. In Japan we have separate schools for the children of foreigners and these are not allowed to attend other Japanese schools."

To the contention that the segregation of the Japanese in schools is in violation of the "most favored nation" clause in the treaty with Japan the San Franciscans who have thought it out that far have a forcible reply. But most of them have not thought it out that far; most of them have merely determined that for the reasons above mentioned they will never again send their children to school with the Japanese. And that they can be induced to alter this determination by any fear of the wrath of Japan, or in fact by any means short of coercion, nobody who understands their present temper will for a moment believe.

However, some of them have a reply to the treaty argument. They hold that the Federal Government has no authority whatever, treaty or no treaty, over the schools of California or any other State. They point, in proof of this, to the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Tenth Amendment states that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." The control of their schools, they hold, is thus obviously one of the things delegated to the States.

The next step in this argument is that if the Government has made any treaty that conflicts with this or any other provision of the Constitution that treaty is more worthless than the sheepskin upon which it is engrossed. "If," the argument runs, "the United States has no authority over the schools of California it cannot be clothed with such authority by any contract of its own with a foreign nation."

It may be that the constitutional lawyers could pick flaws in this argument, but to the layman it does not appear just how. To the Californian it appears impossible.

But San Francisco has not the remotest idea that Washington is serious or that any real effort will be made by the President to induce it to change its mind. It is confident that the uproar will soon blow over. Even now it thinks it perceives far over the Sierras the flickering gleam of the Presidential wink.

Moreover, Californians do not see what Japan is going to do about it, anyhow. They jeer at the notion that the Mikado would seriously consider going to war for such a cause. And they aver that he couldn't, if he would. They point to the fact that the Russian war exhausted Japan's financial resources, both at home and abroad, almost to the vanishing point. That the island kingdom could get either money or sympathy from any other nation for a fight with us because a few thousand Japanese were placed in separate San Francisco schools is to them a thing inordible.

As to any loss of trade which Japan might inflict on this country, they declare that our commercial weapons are far more deadly than any Japan could use, inasmuch as we buy four times as much from Japan as Japan buys from us.

Secretary Metcalf's visit is creating scarcely a ripple on the surface of the city's life. Californian though he is, San Francisco is officially cold toward him. In his official capacity he is treated about as you would treat a Board of Health inspector who called on an unpleasant errand.

"A Persian neighbor of yours informs the department that you are maintaining an abattoir in your drawing room," says the inspector.

"Indeed?" say you frigidly. "Walk in and find it, please."

San Francisco's temper toward the Japanese is not at all improved by the attitude of the aliens since the fire and earthquake. The Chinese have many ways hateful to Californians, but thrusting themselves bodily upon white neighborhoods is not one of them. The Chinese flock by themselves.

Since the fire the Japanese have settled in large numbers in districts otherwise entirely populated by white residents of a good class. They control whole blocks. In the Western Addition these cases are most frequent. In one case, when a dwelling had been rented to Americans for $75 a month, a Japanese offered $125 and got it. He more than made up the difference by filling the house with fully four times as many Japanese as it had formerly sheltered whites.

No, San Francisco is not repentant. She thinks she has been more than generous to the Japanese. She is confident that she has acted well within her rights. But she doesn't expect to be called on to prove it.

And behind San Francisco stands California and the entire Pacific Slope. There is no blinking that.

NO DEER NEAR KAMP KILL KARE.

Lieut.-Gov. Bruce and a Woodsman Follow Up a Rumor but Return Deerless.

KAMP KILL KARE, RACQUETTE LAKE, Nov. 12.—If there are any deer in the Adirondacks they certainly do not hang around Kamp Kill Kare. This morning the air was filled with as many rumors as snowflakes. It was while Governor-elect Hughes and the other guests of Mr. Woodruff were at breakfast that Supt. McSweeney rushed breathlessly into the dining room with the report that five or six deer were prowling around Crow's Nest. They had been spied by Thomas Gregorian Somerville, who grew up in the woods like the tall pine. He prides himself on being able to hear or smell a deer a dozen miles away, but this time he went astray. He had been branded with the Indian sign, as they would say in Tammany parlance, or in the words of polite society he had been hoodooed.

The gray bearded hunter, along with Lieut.-Gov. Bruce, started out on the trail and after plodding through six inches of snow in the forest for seven long miles he gave up the chase.

"We got on lots of tracks," said Mr. Bruce deprecatingly, "but they were like some of those we struck just before election, for they turned out to be wrong ones."

"Never mind," cheerfully spoke up Thomas Gregorian Somerville, as he stroked the barrel of his rifle in true Davy Crockett style, "you'll get a deer yet."

This being merely a promise it was received modestly by Mr. Bruce.

"I know where there are a lot of deer," said Senator Alfred R. Page, most assuringly.

"Where be they?" sharply inquired Thomas Gregorian Somerville.

"In Central Park," was the Senator's quick reply, which made the grizzly woodman smile.

Senator Merton E. Lewis was also unsuccessful in his search for a deer. He was out bright and early, but came back with two more cartridges than he started with. He found them on the trail, where they had evidently been thrown by some of the amateur hunters in the party.

Governor-elect Hughes took his exercise on the main road leading from Raquette Lake to the camp, which he traversed half way and back. In view of the fact that there was so many scouting around with guns who were more conversant with knife and fork, the precaution was taken by Mr. Hughes to wear a bright red toque as a danger signal. Mr. Hughes does not care for hunting, which has proved to him so far that it is purely a waste of time.

Mr. Woodruff sent word to camp to-night that possibly he might be able to get back here in a day or two. It is surmised that he intends to make good his promise to bag some game, and hopes on his return to catch the deer asleep, but they are as wise as most politicians, and he will have to make one of his quick moves to take them unawares, for they are on the job every minute.

ENGLISH TEACHERS AT WORK.

FIRST OF THE MOSELY INVADERS BEGIN THEIR VISITING.

Three of the Ten Visit a Mulberry Street School and See Much of Interest—Thirty More to Come Each Week Until March—Will Go to Many Other Cities.

Sir Alfred Mosely, the English publicist and admirer of American institutions, saw yesterday the beginning of the carrying out of an idea he has long cherished. He sat in the office of the Board of Education and advised ten English school teachers, the first of 500 who are to visit America, where to go in order that they might best study the New York public school system.

After Sir Alfred's National Education Commission from England had toured this country two years ago its head reported upon his return that the only way that Great Britain could ever duplicate in any measure the best features of the American public school system was to send teachers over here to learn at first hand.

The first five of 500 teachers selected according to Sir Alfred's idea arrived in New York on Saturday on the New York. Five more followed on the Carmania. Every week from now on until the beginning of March about thirty will arrive. That is the reason why Sir Alfred Mosely sat in his office in the Education Building at Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street yesterday morning smiling with satisfaction.

Assistant Superintendent Gustav Straubenmüller of the School Department is chairman of the local committee appointed to receive the visiting teachers and direct them where to go in the pursuit of their investigations. He was in his office at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and there met the ten English teachers. He heard the special desires of each and directed each to the school where his or her particular study could be best watched.

Then the teachers started out, each armed with a card from Straubenmüller introducing the leader to the principal of the school sought. The people up in the Education Building are too busy to act as guides, so the policemen stationed at the corner of the building did heavy work in giving directions.

Seven of the British teachers are men, and with this safe majority of the stronger sex the women did not lack for escorts and in couples and threes the strangers set out to find their way around New York.

Some went out to The Bronx, others visited several schools in the upper West Side. One party of three went down to the East Side. This latter group of tourists probably saw more to give them new ideas than any of the other visitors.

Public School 23, in Mulberry street, was the first one visited by these teachers. They arrived there in the morning session. The party was shown through some of the schoolrooms, filled with Italians and Jewish children and other youngsters of every hue and degree of cleanliness. They saw the fish globes and were introduced to the monitor of goldfish. The miniature flower gardens in the window boxes were proudly pointed out by the teachers and some of the children were called upon to tell what they knew about how a seed grows.

Pietro Lavelli, the monitor of room 8 in the big brick schoolhouse, was pointed out to the Britishers. Pietro was recently made monitor by virtue of the fact that he had the shiniest shine on his shoes of any boy in the room. But yesterday, though Pietro had the resplendent shoes, he also possessed the dirtiest face in the room. The teacher explained to her visitors that it was difficult to convince Pietro that black shoes needed no black face to accentuate their value as winners of a monitorship.

All day the teachers spent with the teachers and principals of the various schools visited. They watched the workings of the principal's office and learned how the grades differ in courses of study and what supervision is taken by teacher over pupil. The visiting teachers did not stint their expressions of appreciation. All was so different, they said, from the schools in England, and much was better.

It is the design of Sir Alfred Mosely that each incoming party of teachers shall seek what they want to learn about the school system of New York first, and then go to other cities throughout the East, South and Middle West. In this city every department of education from the kindergarten to the normal school is available. The teachers will be urged to attend some of the free lectures given on Wednesday nights in the auditorium of the Education Building, Cooper Union, the New York Trade School, at First avenue and Sixty-seventh street; the Horace Mann Schools, and other institutions of technical training and specialized education will be visited.

Outside of New York arrangements have been made for the reception of the visiting schoolmasters in forty different cities and towns, as far west as Denver and as far south as the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. In each city a reception committee awaits the coming of the islanders; they have only to write in advance and name the date of their arrival and hotel provision will be arranged for them.

The difference between the American and the English public school systems makes the problems to be investigated by the visiting teachers almost elemental. Our educational administration and organization will be one of the lines of study. The elementary school programme and the relation between the elementary school and the secondry or high school are other things that the visitors must comprehend. The American system of training teachers, the place given to manual and industrial training in the public schools and special problems which may suggest themselves to the teachers are included in the general scope of their work here.

What Sir Alfred finds particularly in need of change in the English scheme of education is the hiatus between the primary schools and the higher, or common schools, as they are termed across the water. The private school system there is so strongly intrenched that the question of establishing schools of equal grade free of tuition raises a social barrier. Only the children of the poor will attend the public schools of higher grade. It is Sir Alfred's hope that a change in the English system, modelled after the more democratic American idea, may bridge this break.

The patron and adviser of the visiting teachers is also enthusiastic in his championship of the American schools for industrial education. Mr. Mosely will address a meeting of the Inhustrial Education Society to be held at Cooper Union on Friday night next, at which time he will give his views on the necessity for the further advancement of public school training in the arts.

"Industrial education is to-day just as necessary as the education given in the regular curriculum of the public schools," said Sir Alfred yesterday in reply to a question as to his views on this subject. "Conditions of industrialism have during the last generation undergone a complete change. Formerly all industries were conducted in a small way and the old fashioned system of apprenticeship was in operation. With the development of steam, electricity and complicated machinery, hand work has almost disappeared.

"Formerly the apprentice learned his trade throughout and became able to turn his hand to almost any class of work in his own particular industry. Nowadays the workman does but one piece of work, or may only direct a machine in the execution of that work. Hence there is now no such thing as a master workman in the old sense of the word. Any change in a particular industry leaves its workmen with nothing that they can turn their hands to.

"It is, therefore, becoming more and more necessary that the school essay the place of the apprenticeship system and give to the pupil a knowledge of mechanical and technical processes which will enable him in the future to adapt himself to changes that he may find in his own special industry."

DRYDEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Goes to Trenton for the Preliminary Skirmish for Reelection to the Senate.

TRENTON, Nov. 12.—United States Senator John F. Dryden arrived in Trenton early this morning and camped on the grounds where to-morrow the preliminary skirmish in his fight for reelection will be fought. In New Jersey it is custo mary for all members-elect of the Legislature to meet at the State House on the Tuesday following election and outline their slates. They will be graciously received by Mr. Dryden, who has promised to be on hand bright and early.

Mr. Dryden dined to-night with Gov. Stokes, who has just announced that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, and Chairman Frank C. Briggs of the Republican State committee. Prior to the conference, however, the Governor had a long conference with former Assistant Postmaster-General William M. Johnson, who is not rated as a Dryden sympathizer, as has been indicated by the attitude of the Bergen county delegates in declaring against him for the Senatorship.

Later in the night Senator Everett Colby, who had made a speech in one of the local churches, was closeted with the Governor for a considerable period. Apart from these political leaders there was only a small following of the men with the votes in the Legislature on hand and late at night it became evident that the various conferences were merely in the nature of sparring exhibitions, the finish fight being left until the presence of the legislators should show their attitude.

Senator Dryden is registered in room 100, for many years the headquarters of Gen. Sewell, and to-morrow will extend a cordial welcome to all callers.

EXCUSED INDICTED JUROR.

Green, Accepted by Both Sides, Is Under Grand Larceny Charge.

While a jury was being drawn in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday, to try Frederick W. Martin, an iron worker, for assault, Hartwell S. Green, a negro, who runs a hair dressing school in upper Broadway, was selected as the third juryman. Detective Sergeants Darcy and Meehan were in court and they hurried up to Assistant District Attorney Train and told him that they suspected that Green was under indictment.

Justice Greenbaum questioned Green, who admitted that he was under indictment for grand larceny. Green, who had been accepted by both sides without question, was immediately excused.

Martin is one of the iron workers accused of assaulting Michael Butler and William F. O'Toole, who were employed as special officers while the Hotel Plaza was being rebuilt. Their job was to find out who were dropping bolts and other things on non-union men working on the lower floors. Butler was thrown from the seventh floor and killed. Martin is being tried for assaulting O'Toole.

SIR THOMAS OPENS A FAIR.

It's a Shamrock One for the Benefit of the Carmelites' School.

Sir Thomas Lipton opened the Shamrock Fair last night at the Carmel Priory, 338 East Twenty-ninth street, and many other prominent Irish men and women attended. Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston and Senator Thomas Grady spoke. Countess Annie Leary had a booth and brought a party of friends for the opening. Mrs. A. L. Ashman and eight young women ran the other booths. Father Livingston, rector of St. Gabriel's, and the Rev. M. J. O'Byrne, O. C. C., were present as guests of the Rev. J. L. McCabe, O. C. C., pastor of the parish.

Shamrock was much in evidence, from the big green banner over the stage to little Miss Josephine Barrett, who came out with the green wreathed about her, and sang "Ireland, I Love Thee." Her song would have done taller colleens credit.

Senator Grady spoke a word for the parish school. "For my part," said he, "I'm pretty rusty now in aritbmetic, and as for my handwriting, it's got so that I believe it takes a genius to decipher it, but never, since I left school at the age of 14—with the full consent of my teachers—have I forgotten the moral lessons I learned there. Don't take me to mean that I've always kept them; I've just remembered them." The boy from the parish school, said the Senator, though he must struggle with temptations like other boys, would not give up to them, because he would keep the teachings of his school days in his memory.

Mayor Fitzgerald told of the Irish in New England and their progress. He hoped that New Yorkers would subscribe generously in the interest of the school for which the fair was held.

The formal opening of the fair was left to Sir Thomas Lipton. He said: "Your city is fortunate in being so well looked after by such schools as this, fitting and equipping children for the battle of life. You are fortunate in having here such a pastor as my good friend Father McCabe. He is an old friend of mine. I met him some years ago crossing the Atlantic, when he raised a subscription for a woman returning with several children to the old country. The woman believes that the money from that subscription saved her life.

"I am gratified in opening a shamrock fair. Probably you know that I am interested in Shamrocks myself. I am still in the Shamrock raising business. Soon I hope to have another specimen. Nothing will be spared to make the next Shamrock the fastest boat afloat. My one ambition is to be ruler of the sea. I hope that the next Shamrock will be of the four leaved or lucky variety. A short rest in its original land would do the cup a world of good."

Other guests present were Mrs. Sewering, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Joyce, Miss Judd, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. W. J. Moore and Mrs. R. J. Collice.

OYSTERS AS EVIDENCE.

Clams, Too—Bernard's Unsettled Taste in Shell Fish Makes Trouble.

Edward J. Bernard of 257 West Twenty-first street, who doesn't know whether he likes oysters or clams best, was arrested last night on the complaint of Mike Lacus, an oyster opener whose shop is at 282 West Twenty-fifth street. Lacus said that Bernard had stolen a plateful of each of the bivalves from his counter.

Holding a plate in each hand Bernard went down West Twenty-fifth street in the direction of Eighth avenue on the run. He was stopped by Policeman Lenin, who threw his night stick between the legs of the fleeing man. Just before he fell Bernard cast both plates full of the shell fish into the cop's necktie.

Lenin carefully gathered up the oysters and the clams and the two slices of lemon that had adorned each dish and took them back as evidence to the station with the prisoner.

Negro Burglar Escapes Maine Penitentiary.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 12.—Minot St. Clair Francis, a dangerous negro convict, escaped from the Maine State prison at Thomaston late this afternoon and has taken to the woods. A posse of prison guards and citizens started in pursuit of the man, but all trace of him was lost after he had reached the timber.

Francis was serving a sixteen year sentence for burglary at Red Beach, Me., and for shooting James Brown, a watchman, who endeavored to capture him at that time.

DEAD COUNT'S MONEY GONE?

Roll of Bills Said to Have Been Carried by De Perekopi Not Found on the Body.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, Pennsylvania Railroad detectives and the New York police are investigating the report that a big roll of bills supposed to have been carried by Henri Vojesik de Perekopi, a Hungarian Count, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Washington street, Jersey City, last Wednesday night, could not be found after his death.

The Count was employed as a draughtsman for a concern with an office near the railroad tracks. He boarded at 133 East Eighteenth street, New York city, and was engaged to be married to Miss Wilhelmine Auguste Busch of 893 East 181st street. He was run over by a train while on his way to the ferry after his day's work.

Mr. Busch, the young woman's father, and a Mr. Stern, a friend of the Count, told Chief Murphy yesterday that on Friday, after the identification had been made, De Perekopi's boarding house mistress was requested to lock his room and allow nobody to enter it. On the following day, according to Busch, it was found that the Count's things had been turned upside down in his room and that some papers were missing.

Busch said De Perekopi had been in the habit of carrying large sums of money with him. The sum of 90 cents was found in his pockets when the body was taken to the morgue accompanied by a Jersey City officer. Chief Murphy said last night he had requested Division Superintendent Abercrombie of the Pennsylvania Railroad to furnish him with the names of the person who handled the body before the morgue keeper got it. The police officer remained with the body from the time the railroad people turned it over to the morgue keeper until it was searched. It is said that the Count's roll contained several hundred dollars.

LINERS 6 DAYS IN COMPANY.

Noordam Maintains Her Slender Lead Over the Kroonland.

The Red Star liner Kroonland, from Antwerp, and the Holland-America steamship Noordam, from Rotterdam, passed in at the Hook yesterday afternoon within fifteen minutes of each other, the Noordam leading. They had been in company, sometimes not more than a mile apart, since the Kroonland sighted the Noordam ahead in midocean on Tuesday. The weather was fair and the lights of each ship were visible from the decks of the other on every one of the six nights they struggled to distance each other. They are not flyers, but that did not make the captains and passengers any the less eager to win. The Kroonland often cut several miles from the Noordam's lead, only to be left further astern again when the latter spurted.

Aboard the Kroonland were Henry Taylor Gray, Carl Bailey Hurst, American Consul at Plauen, Saxony; N. C. Schlemmer, American Consul at Heidelberg; Warren G. Stoddard, Adrian G. Hegeman and Count A. de Marotte. Among the Noordam's passengers were Walter Pach, Brig.-Gen. J. N. Wheelan, American Military Attaché at The Hague, and J. Bars of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Grant-Duff—Clayton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Miss Kathleen Clayton, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, formerly American Ambassador to Mexico, was married this afternoon in the Belgian Legation to Arthur Grant-Duff, British Minister to Cuba. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, Gen. Clayton giving his daughter in marriage. A distinguished company of relatives, a few personal friends and the members of the British Embassy and Belgian Legation staffs were present.

Miss Grace Thompson of St. Louis was the bride's only attendant, and Ronald C. Lindsay of the British Embassy was the best man. The bride and bridegroom will take a short trip through the mountains of Virginia and will return to Washington for a short stay before sailing for England, where they will spend the winter, going to Havana early in the spring. Miss Clayton is a sister of the Baroness Moncheur, the wife of the Belgian Minister, and has spent some time each winter with her in the Legation.

RARE—Apuleius, Plato, Petronius, Propertius, Juvenal, Longus, Ovid, Suetonius, Martial. PRATT, 161 6th av.

Chamberlin—Ramsey.

Miss Jane Ramsey of 23 East Thirty-fifth street, Bayonne, was married at her home last evening to District Court Judge Frederick E. Chamberlin of Bayonne. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Horatio W. Maguire. Miss Helen Ramsey was maid of honor and Miss Josephine Ramsey and Miss Louise Boorman bridesmaids. The best man was George Luebbers of New York, and the ushers George Graham and Stuart Richards.

Cole—McCormack.

William Allen Cole, son of former Assemblyman and Mrs. Frank O. Cole of Jersey City, and Miss Katherine A. McCormack of Bayonne, sister of Councilman-elect Joseph P. McCormack, were married last evening in St. Mary's Church, Bayonne. Miss Margaret E. Condren of Hartford was bridesmaid and the best man was Charles Cole of Jersey City. The rector, the Rev. A. M. Egan, officiated.